

65th YEAR

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1915.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

ARMY OF WORKERS MAKING MUNITIONS

Industry Has Been Wonderfully Speeded Up by French Republic.

ALL FACTORIES ARE BUSY

Military and Private Workshops Turning Out Weapons of Death.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, October 9.—I have just returned from Creusot, where, together with a number of other neutral correspondents, I finished a most interesting round of visits to the French munition factories. The purpose of the trip was to give us, who had already once before visited some of these factories, an impression of how immensely the manufacture of arms and ammunition has been sped up since our last visit.

Two kinds of factories were shown to us by our guide, M. Albert Nachbaur, the military workshops and the private establishments. Among the former, "la manufacture d'armes," at Châtelleraud, easily stands first. Here are made the famous Lebel rifles, the French machine guns and the millions of bayonets, which the French call "Rosaies."

ARMY OF STEEL WORKERS TURNING OUT 75'S

At Bourges we found an army of expert steel workers turning out hundreds of 75's every week, besides a number of other guns and howitzers, which have not achieved the fame of the celebrated French field gun, but which are of equal importance to the French armies.

In the protochemical college of Bourges we saw how all kinds of shells are loaded, from the small hand grenades to gigantic projectiles between five and six feet in length. To give an idea of the magnitude of the work done at Bourges, I may mention that the town has now four times as many inhabitants as three or four months ago.

Among the private workshops opened to us were the factories at Montluçon and Commeny, and we were also present at practical tests in the field of the new field guns supplied by France to the Italian army. Improved 75's designed by Colonel Deport, were followed the making of shells of all phases, and also saw how a gigantic howitzer, even larger than any of Krupp's, was manufactured among a deafening din of steam hammers and revolving machines in front of the immense furnaces.

Naturally, our trip ended in the celebrated Schneider works, at Creusot, which now occupy a space of nearly 500 hectares, and employ more than 200,000 workers, men and women.

Three French priests, the Abbots Georges Ardant, Thellier de Poucherville and Jean Desgranges, who have observed the people of France respectively in the trenches, in hospital trains and field hospitals and in the districts behind the front, have issued a wonderful book, which gives a splendid picture of the moral strength of the French nation during this war. Their notes have been made in pencil in railroad cars, in bombarded cottages or inside the ruins of churches. The material gathered has been arranged in chapters, but every effort has been made to prevent truth from being sacrificed in favor of the picturesque, and to remain true to the purpose of giving a realistic description of the emotions of the soul of the French people.

What have these priests read in the souls of the French soldiers who went into the trenches to be killed that France might live? Every line they have written bears testimony to the fact that never has a people whose feet marched through a morass of blood been so magnificently and gloriously alive.

"Rarely has the soul of France risen higher than to-day," writes Abbe Thellier de Poucherville. "Rarely has the soul of France proved more beautiful and worthy of love than while its sons were being mutilated during the awful battles of the past year, just as the infinite love that was in the heart of Christ was never revealed more beautifully than while He hung nailed to the cross."

"Our men have given without reservation their youth, their health and strength. The mothers and wives of France have given even more. I have heard a mother say: 'I have two children. God in Heaven only knows how I love them, but if He needs them that France may be victorious and that I may become a truly Christian nation I give their lives gladly.' The voice of the fathers of France has spoken most clearly in the words of the general who, when suddenly informed of the death of his son, said: 'I can do nothing for him, but I can do something for France. Let us work for her.'"

FRANCE PROUDLY POINTS TO ITS SOLDIER HEROES

"France to-day proudly points out these heroes to a world that thought her decadent and degenerated. 'You thought me decadent and you already prophesied my death, the disappearance of a once great nation. Severe in your judgment of my errors, unable to understand the complex mysteries of my soul, do now be just to the strength of my regeneration which God has prodigiously given me! Look at my sons in whom I have come back to new life! These are the ransom I pay for my sins, as they are the justification of my hopes. Through them I have broken and crushed the peril of servitude which had come over my soul and my genius. Through them I shall soon break the shackles which have temporarily paralyzed my soaring flight upward. Their faith shall lead me back into the higher regions from which I shed my light upon the world when I was surrounded by the brightness of Christ.'"

JAPS HONOR EXPLORER

Rev. Ekal Kawaguchi Secures Copies of Hidden Scriptures of Primitive Buddhism.

TOKYO, October 9.—The Japanese people are paying honor to a famous Japanese explorer, Rev. Ekal Kawaguchi, who has just returned from a successful religious mission to the innermost regions of Tibet.

Almost a score of years ago Dr. Kawaguchi conceived the project of recovering to the world the hidden scripts of primitive Buddhism from the land of the Lamas, away in the altitudes of the world's roof. He penetrated Tibet, but had to come home abandoning the object of his exploration. Later after a long study of the Tibetan language he made his way through mountain and forest and overcoming many hardships finally succeeded in entering Tibet on August 3, 1908, three years after his departure from Japan. His wanderings in the interior were mostly in the disguise of a traveling physician. After studying the Tibetan religion and conditions for ten years he was given copies of the Sanskrit Buddhist scriptures and returned to Japan.

Estimating his work the Japan Times said: "He has now brought home thousands of manuscript leaves and scriptures, claimed to be of immense value and sacred to the pure Buddhism of old, that in its unadulterated form found its way ages ago to the land of recluses. Mr. Kawaguchi's work is a rare example of undaunted resolution, crowned with brilliant success after years of patience and perseverance and not a little adventure. He will now settle down to translate and give to the world his priceless Buddhist treasures."

GUESS AT WAR LOSSES

General Greene, United States Army, Retired, Estimates Total Casualties at 7,007,000.

WEST POINT, N. Y., October 9.—General Francis Vinton Greene, of the United States Army, retired, in an address before the New York State Historical Association Thursday night, gave what he called an "intelligent guess" of the casualties. He estimated the number of killed at 2,066,000, the wounded at 3,626,000, the missing at 2,395,000 and the total casualties at 7,997,000. These were minimum figures, the general said.

General Greene divided the total losses as follows: Great Britain, 923,000; France, 1,400,000; Russia, 2,200,000; Italy, 25,000; Belgium, 50,000; Serbia, 70,000. Total allied losses, 4,167,000. Losses of the Teutonic allies were estimated as follows: Germany, 1,900,000; Austria, 1,800,000; Turkey, 120,000. Total Teutonic allies, 3,820,000.

NATCHEZ TO CELEBRATE

City to Observe Two Hundredth Birthday, and Mississippi Will Honor Centennial Anniversary.

NATCHEZ, MISS., October 9.—Plans have been launched for the celebration of the one hundredth birthday of the State of Mississippi and the two hundredth birthday of the city of Natchez. The celebration of these two events will take place in the fall of 1916, and will be national in character. The State of Mississippi will make the celebration a State holiday, and will appropriate a sum for its success.

It is planned to have the celebration last a week. The mayors and officials of all the cities along the Mississippi River as well as the Governors of the States will be asked to participate. Natchez was founded in 1716, and is the oldest city on the Mississippi River, and with but two exceptions is the oldest city in the United States.

BARRED FROM JURY ROOM

Federal Circuit Court of Appeals Renders Decision Against Presence of Stenographers.

NEW ORLEANS, October 9.—A decision by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals which, it is said, will eliminate the practice of United States district attorneys having a clerk or stenographer in grand jury rooms to take notes on the testimony of witnesses, was rendered Thursday. The decision was rendered in the case of George S. Latham and Frank Flood, of Texas, convicted of devising a mail fraud scheme.

While the Federal grand jury was hearing the case, a stenographer, sworn to secrecy, was allowed in the jury room. The men obtained a writ of error, alleging the stenographer's presence violated the law governing grand jury deliberations.

The Circuit Court sustained this contention, and the indictment against Latham and Flood was ordered quashed, and the case remanded to the trial court.

AMERICAN HELD AS SPY

Kenneth Triest, Who Disappeared From Princeton Last January, Is Prisoner in London.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Kenneth G. Triest, nineteen years old, who disappeared from Princeton last January, is a prisoner in London, accused as a spy, according to information his relatives here have received from the State Department. Triest is the son of Wolfgang G. Triest, a member of the contracting firm of Shure & Triest. The father is a German by birth, but a naturalized citizen. He has been informed that his son is accused of having enlisted in the British navy to obtain information for Germany.

Mr. Triest said to-day that he had presented to Secretary Lansing the testimony of many of his son's acquaintances to show that the boy was mentally unbalanced, and that he had asked Mr. Lansing to obtain the boy's release. Mr. Triest said Mr. Lansing had obtained a postponement of the boy's trial to enable him to submit evidence.

FAMOUS GERMAN FRIEND OF FRANCE

Dr. Carl Liebknecht, Leader of Antiwar Faction, Is Outspoken.

OPPOSED TO MILITARISM

Has Published Pamphlet, Which Is Being Circulated Secretly.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] BERLIN, October 9.—The activities of Dr. Carl Liebknecht, the leader of the antiwar faction of the German Socialists, are placed in a new light by a pamphlet that has been circulated secretly among his partisans and admirers.

Under the title, "Class War Against War: Material for the Liebknecht Case," the little book defends the attitude of the antimilitaristic leader, and shows him as a sympathizer of the French cause. A copy fell into the hands of a member of the executive committee of the Social Democracy, who has now published it.

The pamphlet states that Liebknecht on July 12, 1914, scarcely two weeks before the outbreak of the war, attended a conference of the French and Belgian Socialists at Conde-sur-Escaut, near Valenciennes. He made a speech in which he took the stand that all state frontiers should be abolished, as they were contrary to the best interests of the masses.

HAILED AS PRESIDENT OF COMING REPUBLIC

In his passionate oration, he denounced the German government, and he was enthusiastically hailed as "the first President of the coming German republic" when he declared: "The democratization of Prussia is not only a German question, it concerns all Europe, and must be accomplished at any cost, no matter what means we may have to use."

From Conde-sur-Escaut, Dr. Liebknecht, according to the pamphlet, went to Paris, where he conferred with several of the French ministers and Jean Jaures, the French Socialist leader, who was assassinated on the eve of the declaration of war.

On July 14, the French national holiday, he attended a meeting of the national congress of the French Socialists with Georges Weill, the Alsatian member of the Reichstag, who since has gone over to France and entered the French army.

On the following day Liebknecht addressed several thousands of Alsatians, who had come to Belfort to take part in the celebration of Bastille Day. From Belfort he went to Geneva, Lausanne and Basel, where he conferred with Socialists from the French cantons of Switzerland. After his return to Germany he wrote to one of his most intimate friends: "The impressions I received in France have printed themselves indelibly upon my mind. The memory of the great days I spent on French soil accompanies me wherever I go."

The pamphlet, which undoubtedly was written by Liebknecht himself, culminates in the following statement: "Dr. Liebknecht has since the beginning of the war consistently fought for the principles of international socialism which were endorsed by the great French party leaders. His sole aim is to smash militarism for all time and to stop present wholesale murder of our brothers in France and our German workmen."

DENOUNCED AS TRAITOR TO GERMAN CAUSE

The member of the party committee by which the secret pamphlet was published, has written a long comment on it, in which he says:

"The activities of Dr. Liebknecht in France furnish the psychological key to his fanatical endeavor to play the role of a traitor to his country in the present awful historical drama. Since the war began he has been tireless in his efforts to place Germany and the leaders of the German Social Democracy in as bad a light as possible before the eyes of the world."

"In his attempt to surround himself with the halo of a hero and guide of the nation, he does not hesitate to lie and to picture the members of the party once led by his great father and August Bebel as bloodthirsty savages."

"He even goes so far as to take the part of the unspeakable Czar, the Russian bureaucracy and the Serbian murderers, because in his pamphlet he says nothing of the Pan-Slavist and Serbian intrigues, and he accuses Germany and Austria directly of a criminal conspiracy against Russia."

"In March, when Deputy Haase, as the speaker of the part in the Reichstag, recognized the duty of every citizen to defend the Fatherland, Dr. Liebknecht protested vehemently, while a day or two later in a newspaper article he praised the French Socialists for backing the war policy of their government. These facts sufficiently characterize the hero role he tries to play."

CROOK POSES AS HERO

Deserter From British Hospital Corps Lived on Fat of Land Until Detected.

LONDON, October 9.—Many swindlers have posed as Victoria Cross heroes with profit since the beginning of the war, but it remained for Sam Rutherford, a Scotsman, to dress himself in the uniform of an officer of the Black Watch on his chest, give his face a coat of metal polish and announce that a well-known health resort that was a victim of a German gas attack.

Rutherford did serve in the medical corps in England for a while before deserting. From then on he lived in first-class style on worthless checks, even numbering among his victims a Y. M. C. A. secretary, whom he induced to advance him \$40.

He has been convicted and sentenced to twenty-one months in prison.

How Bulgarians Transport Munitions and Supplies



A view of a Bulgarian transport and its convoy of Bulgarian infantrymen near the Serbian border, where they probably will soon see action. Disregarding the ultimatum of the Russian Czar, the Bulgarians are expected to launch their offensive against Serbia at any moment.

COUNT WITTE IS VICTIM OF RUSSIAN WAR PARTY

Belief Is General That Famous Statesman Was Deliberately Put Out of Way.

INVESTIGATION IS PREVENTED

Evidence Points to Fact That He Was Poisoned After Having Partly Succeeded in Winning Czar Over to Separate Peace.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] BERLIN, October 9.—Swedish papers publish new details of the mysterious death of the former Russian Prime Minister, Count Witte, and there seems to be hardly any doubt that the famous statesman was "put out of the way" by the Russian war party and the bureaucracy. The ex-premier died suddenly at Vilna on his way to the headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas. Before he left Petrograd he had partly succeeded in winning the Czar for a separate peace with Germany. When he died it was officially announced that he had become a victim of accidental coal gas poisoning.

Foul play was suspected from the start, but military authorities prevented an investigation. Later, when influential friends of the dead count threatened to publish information which they had received, the Minister of the Interior promised to investigate the rumors in regard to the alleged poison plot.

Nothing came of this investigation, however. All the employees of the hotel in which Witte died had disappeared, and from the proprietor no information could be obtained. He refused to answer all questions, declaring that he had been forbidden to talk by "persons in very high places."

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Svenska Aftonbladet" of Malmoe says: "Nobody in Russia believes that the poisoning of Count Witte was accidental. The suspicions have been increased by the fact that the police have made no effort to find the waiter who served the count in the Vilna hotel and who disappeared after the statesman was found unconscious in his room. This waiter came from Petrograd and was only employed at the hotel for two days."

SUN-FLOWER OIL

Thrifty Germans Cultivating Plant and Produce Substitute for Product of Olive.

BERLIN, October 9.—The war as a teacher of economy is scoring new results from time to time even among a people already so economical as the Germans. The newspapers are calling attention to the extraordinary increase this year in the cultivation of the common sun-flower; it is seen in great quantities in the gardens in the suburbs of Berlin and other cities, and along railways everywhere. In previous years the only practical value of the plant was in feeding the seeds to birds; but this year the seeds are used to make an oil which is pronounced equal to the best olive oil for cooking purposes.

A writer is also pointing to further possibilities of the plant. The oil-cake left after making oil, he says, is an excellent feed for animals. Whereas the seeds themselves can be roasted and used as a substitute for coffee. The young shoots and undeveloped leaves can also be cooked and eaten as a palatable substitute for spinach.

In Belgium, too, the Germans are turning their thoughts toward discovering new uses for old and familiar plants. An agricultural weekly published by the German authorities there has just been showing that tea can be made from tender, half-grown leaves of the blackberry and raspberry plants, which has all the qualities of its famous Chinese cousin, without its nerve-disturbing effect."

WOUNDED FIVE TIMES, GOES TO FRONT AGAIN

Bad Luck Follows Hungarian Officer, but Can't Keep Him From Fighting.

HE WINS MILITARY CROSS

Russian Bullets and Fragments of Shell Find Him in Nearly Every Battle, and Twice Doctors Despair of Saving His Life.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] VIENNA, October 9.—Lieutenant Arpad Weiner, an officer of the Nineteenth Hussar Regiment, has gone to the front for the sixth time. The young Hungarian has been badly wounded five times since the beginning of the war and twice his life was despaired of.

Last winter a Russian bullet pierced both of his thighs in the Carpathian Mountains, but four weeks later he was fighting again. After a few days he was in the hospital again, as a fragment of a shell severely lacerated his right arm.

Not fully recovered he went to the front again, and within twenty-four hours he was shot through the chest in one of the battles in Galicia. This time the surgeons had very little hope of saving his life, but in five weeks he went into action once more, only to be still more seriously wounded within a week after his third return to the front. He was picked up with a fearfully lacerated face and a fractured skull after one of the battles south of Brest-Litovsk. For two weeks he was between life and death, but his iron constitution triumphed, and in six weeks he was at the front once more.

His bad luck had not left him, though. In the first battle in which he took part another Russian bullet struck him. This time his wound was not serious and he only had to stay in the hospital two weeks. As a reward for his gallant conduct and his wounds the young hero has been decorated with the Austrian military cross.

SCANDINAVIANS DIFFER

Tactics and Spirits of Norsemen and Swedes Vastly at Odds With Regard to War.

STOCKHOLM, October 9.—It has become so conventional to class the Scandinavian countries together, as if the only line of cleavage was an accidental geographical boundary, that the visitor is surprised to discover the fundamentally different points of view and totally dissimilar attitudes of the two countries toward the war.

Each country on account of its geographical position and its trade with both England and Germany has been in the delicate position of trying to continue its commerce without courting the disfavor of both warring countries and each country has grown wealthy with the revenues from its increased exports for which it has been able to obtain fabulous prices, but these similarities are matters of circumstance. The striking difference is one in national spirit. Sweden fights with war talk.

Knots of war-mad people gather in the hotels and on the street corners, brandishing Swedish, German, Russian papers. One gets the impression that it is their regular occupation.

Norway is different. There is no rising hum of war talk in Norway. If not actually tabooed, conversation about the war is at least in bad form. From Norway the war seems to have receded to a remote distance and whatever disturbance she feels is expressed in a lower key. People in this country are more interested in international politics. They are discussing the development of Norway's water power, the question of national defense, the liberal and conservative parties, and the coming election.

WELDED TOGETHER BY COMMON DANGER

Russian Army and Nation Stand Side by Side Against Germany.

BOTH DETERMINED TO WIN

There Has Been Wonderful Change in Morale in Recent Years.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, October 9.—My friend, the Russian author, Ivan Shooka, writes me from Petrograd:

"You ask me what the Russian people and the Russian soldier think of the war after our long retreat."

"There is only one answer. Even before the Czar took the supreme command the long series of defeats had evoked in Russia a universal, unshakable determination to drive back the enemy. Common danger welded army and nation together."

"The Russian soldier of to-day stands on a much higher level than ten years ago. In all regiments you find many small traders, industrialists, house owners and men who have been trusted employees in public or private offices, all men who have their roots among the people, but who have advanced one step higher on the social ladder, and who stand above the peasant soldier."

"The officers, too, are different. As in all the other armies in this war, the majority of them are not professional officers, but officers of the reserve, who until the war were engaged in peaceful work—in science, art, literature, industry, commerce and agriculture. The great majority of them are 'reserve cornets,' that is, men of liberal education who have served their military term, but who have not taken up an army career. They have proved excellent officers in this war."

ARE SIMPLY SPLENDID

"An old colonel writes about them: 'I am more than pleased with them. They are simply splendid. They perform their duties in a masterly manner, as you might expect of intelligent citizens of the first class. It is among these men you find the greatest enthusiasm and the most stubborn determination to carry on the war until final victory is ours.'"

"To show the feelings of these people I shall quote a few examples, men who are personally known to me. 'A young lieutenant of artillery, in private life a famous tenor at the Imperial Opera at Petrograd, had a chance to be promoted to a rank which would relieve him of the necessity of living in the trenches, where he might easily lose his life, or, at any rate, his voice. He refused.'"

"I cannot accept it," he said. 'I am too fond of my pals. My voice? Nonsense, I have already an inflammation of the throat.' He stayed with his battery and went through the dreadful December campaign. Crossing a river under heavy fire he helped to drag a gun across by hand. Asked why he sacrificed all he had formerly lived for, he said:

"Germany is now the greatest danger to Europe and has for years been Europe from living a life of culture. I want to take active part in the destruction of Prussian militarism."

"A cornet, in private life a Siberian merchant, and a very young man yet, came along, walking with difficulty. Asked if he was wounded, he said: 'No, I got rheumatism in the trenches last winter.'"

"You ought to try to get cured?" "Oh, no. Why? I am much better now. But during the winter I was a wreck. I was in the trenches, unable to move, but I stuck to my post, and intend to do so as long as I have a drop of blood left in my body. I have even been in a fight without legs. I was fit command of a company. The Germans attacked us, and I saw that a counter-attack was necessary. To send out my men alone did not suit me, so I told them to take hold of me under the arms and we would go for them. We did, and we beat them back before I was dragged back to the trench in the same way. We Siberians like to see a thing through thoroughly. I imagine we resemble the Canadians a little. We have started to fight, and we intend to go on until we have beaten all the conceit out of the Germans."

"Nothing for decoration. A cornet, ordinarily a lawyer, leading his men into battle, was wounded in the arm, which had to be amputated. His colonel, visiting him in the hospital, said he was going to get him a decoration."

"I thank you very much, colonel, but please don't do it. I am not fighting for decoration," was his answer. "A landed proprietor of the old nobility, leader of a gigantic commercial concern and a man of mature age, was called to the colors with the reserves and sent out to fight the Turks. He instantly disposed of his business interests, regardless of the enormous loss, and was radiant as he put on his uniform."

WOUNDED MAN CARES

"It is all over with petty business cares and annoyances," he said. 'I am glad fate has given me a chance to become a hero if I have it in me. I would gladly fall before the walls of Constantinople. If I return, I intend to begin life all over again, for I will look upon my return as a renaissance, and the new man I shall then become has no need of the old business.'"

"Such is the sentiment among Russian officers. To give a clear description of the feelings of our soldiers is far more difficult. As far as it is possible to form an opinion on the basis of the little I have seen, I think that the sentiments of the officers has imbued the men with similar feelings. The immediate link has been the middle classes in town and country. There is no doubt that the masses of the soldiers have no need of the spectacles through which the upper classes look upon the war and its events."

FRENCH STORK IN PRUSSIA

Birds Have Deserted Regions Where Fighting Has Been Going On This Year.

BERLIN, October 9.—A French stork has recently been discovered in East Prussia. It was proven to be from France by a ring fastened around its leg—a device that has been adopted by ornithological societies in Europe for studying the migrations of birds. At the same time it is reported that the storks have entirely deserted the regions of France and Belgium where fighting has been going on this year. When this fact was first made known, it was hoped that the French and Belgian birds would seek new homes in the Rhine country of Germany, but this appears to have occurred only to a slight extent. It is regarded as probable that many of them have gone to East Prussia, as some regions there have far more than their usual number. It is also assumed that the storks, which have been driven out of Russian Poland also by the noise of war, have largely sought new homes in East Prussia.